Proposed Synopsis for the Ph.D. Degree in Commerce

A Study of Financial Management of Government Health Schemes in Parbhani District

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Synopsis
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Introduction:

Governments all over the world work towards providing good quality healthcare for their people. Creating awareness about health issues, ensuring strong infrastructure, and promoting health insurance are productive activities conducted by the authorities for people's welfare. The Indian Government also undertakes such measures from time-to- time. Read ahead to know more about Government health insurance schemes in India.

The National Health Policy of 1983 and the National Health Policy of 2002 have served well in guiding the approach for the health sector in the Five-Year Plans. Now 14 years after the last health policy, the context has changed in four major ways. First, the health priorities are changing. Although maternal and child mortality have rapidly declined, there is growing burden on account of noncommunicable diseases and some infectious diseases. The second important change is the emergence of a robust health care industry estimated to be growing at double digit. The third change is the growing incidences of catastrophic expenditure due to health care costs, which are presently estimated to be one of the major contributors to poverty. Fourth, a rising economic growth enables enhanced fiscal capacity. Therefore, a new health policy responsive to these contextual changes is required. The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2017, is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions- investments in health, organization of healthcare services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross. sectoral actions, access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building knowledge base, developing better financial protection strategies, strengthening regulation and health assurance. NHP 2017 builds on the progress made since the last NHP 2002. The developments have been captured in the document "Backdrop to National Health Policy 2017- Situation Analyses", Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

Covid-19 the whole world was in turmoil, health facilities were crumbling and financial planning was in shambles. In such a scenario, the importance of public health

was recognized all over the world and from that point of view, proper financial planning of the government health system has become the order of the day. Therefore, this research work is important.

Review of Literature :

Till today much work has been undertaken by scholars that highlight the political aspects of "A Study of Financial Management of Government Health Schemes in Parbhani District" They have conducted extensive surveys and noted remarkable: observation on the condition of the under various titles namely: Anurag Saxena, Mayur Trivedi, Zubin Cyrus Shroff & Manas Sharma, (2022). Improving hospital-based processes for effective implementation of Government funded health insurance schemes: evidence from early implementation of PM-JAY in India: Anup Karan, Winnie Yip and Ajay Mahal. (2017) Extending health insurance to the poor in India: An impact evaluation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana on out of pocket spending for healthcare, N. Devadasan, Bart Criel,Wim Van Damme,Pierre Lefevre S. Manoharan,and Patrick Van der Stuyft (2011) in his article ommunity health insurance schemes & patient satisfaction evidence from India, Gaikar Vilas B, University of Mumbai, (2021) an evaluation of public health schemes in india: a case study of maharashtra state, Gerard La Forgia & Somil Nagpal(2013), Government-Sponsored Health Insurance in India, Shailender KumarHooda. (2020) in her paper Penetration and coverage of government- funded health insurance schemes in India, Priyanka Rent & Soumitra Ghosh, (2015) in his article Understanding the "Cash-Less" Nature of Government-Sponsored Health Insurance Schemes: Evidence From Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayee Aarogya Yojana in Mumbai, Singh S, Rai MK, Bhutani MK, Singh R, Gollala M, & Rana P, (2016), Government Sponsored Health Insurance Schemes for Reimbursement of Cancer Treatment in India. Rakesh Sarwal, (2015). Reforming Central Government Health Scheme into a Universal Health Coverage" model. The National Medical Journal of India. These are few scholars who have attempted to highlight the A study of financial management of government health schemes in parbhani district.

Definitional analysis:

Health:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.(WHO, 1946). Constitution of the World Health Organization The Constitution was adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946, signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States and entered into force on 7 April 1948. To establish social welfare and to facilitate, encourage, and secure individual autonomy and dignity are key challenges in the present time and society. The modern understanding of health became official when the World Health Organization (WHO), at the time of its establishment in 1948, included the definition of health in its Constitution.

The definition was proposed by Dr Andrija Štampar, a prominent scholar from Croatia in the field of social medicine and public health and one of the founders of the WHO. This generally accepted definition states that "health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". This definition promoted for the first time that, in addition to physical and mental health, social welfare is an integral component of the overall health, because health is closely linked to the social environment and living and working conditions.

Government of India Funded Health Schemes:

Under the National Health Mission, the government has launched several schemes like:

1) Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A).
2) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK).
3) The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram.
4) Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
5) National AIDS Control Organisation
6) Revised National TB Control Programme
7) National Leprosy Eradication
8) Mission Indradhanush Programme
9) National Mental Health Program
10) Pulse Polio
11) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)
12) Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi
13) National Tobacco Control Programme

14) Integrated Child Development Service
15) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, etc is government funded health schemes.

Parbhani:

Parbhani, earlier also known as "Prabhavatinagar", is one of the Eight districts in the Marathawada region of Maharashtra State This entire Marathwada region, a district geographical region, was a part of the erstwhile Nizam State; later a part of Hyderabad State; after reorganization of states in 1956 it became a part of the then Bombay state; and from 1960 onwards it is part of the present Maharashtra state.

Parbhani district is bounded on the north by Hingoli district. On the east by Nanded district, on the South by Latur and on the West by Beed and Jalna districts. The state capital of Mumbai is to the west; Parbhani is well connected by road to other major towns in Maharashtra and also in the neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh. (https://parbhani.gov.in/history/).

Talukas in Parbhani District:

1) Parbhani
2) Selu
3) Jintur
4) Gangakhed
5) Purna
6) Palam
7) Pathri
8) Manwath
9) Sonpeth

Population of Parbhani:

Parbhani is one of districts of Maharashtra in India, Parbhani District population in 2022 is 1,964,700 (estimates as per aadhar uidai.gov.in Dec 2020 data). As per 2011 census of India, Parbhani District has a population of 1,836,086 in 2011 out of which 942,870 are male and 893,216 are female. Literate people are 1,157,814 out of 666,291 are male and 491,523 are female. People living in Parbhani District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 822,797 out of which men are 501,422 and women are 321,375.

Total 281,771 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 172,500 are cultivated by men and 109,271 are women. 288,438 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 148,417 and 140,021 are women. Parbhani District sex ratio is 947 females per 1000 of males. Next Parbhani District Census will be in 2022-2023.

Significance of the Study:-

Health research has high value for society. It can provide important information. about disease trends and risk factors, treatment outcomes or public health interventions, functional capacity, care patterns, and health care costs and uses. Different methods of research provide complementary insights. Clinical trials can provide important information about the effectiveness and adverse effects of medical interventions by controlling variables that may affect study outcomes, but feedback from real-world clinical experience is also important to compare and improve the use of drugs, vaccines, Medical equipment and diagnosis. Etc.

Statement of problems:

"A Study of Financial Management of Government Health Schemes in Parbhani District."

Objectives:

Following are the specific objectives of the study.

1. To understand the health system at central & state level.
2. To analyse various health schemes introduced and implemented by the Central & State Governments.
3. To study the adequacies and inadequacies of health infrastructure in parbhani
4. To study the financial management of government schemes in parbhani district.
5. To find out the problems of health service personnel as well as the beneficiaries of health schemes in parbhani district.
6. To suggest appropriate remedial measures for the effective implementation of health schemes.

Hypotheses:

In course of research bellow hypothesis shall be tested for its validity.

1. Health is an important indicator of the prosperity of the nation. The promotion of the health of the people is an important of the central & state level.
2. Parbhani district is considered a backward area so it is necessary to implement the government health scheme effectively.
3. Financial management is an important factor for the effective implementation of government health schemes in the Parbhani district.
4. Due to lack of resources and insufficient finances, government health schemes have to face many difficulties.

Research Methodology:

For the purpose of the present study both types of data are collected from primary and secondary sources.

Primary Data:

For the purpose of the study Primary data were collected with the help of well structured questionnaire from the Government Hospital or Aarogya Kendra in Parbhani District. Discussion with the officials for getting accurate information.

Secondary Data:

At some occasion secondary sources will be considered. This includes statistical techniques: an Average, percentage-projected technique, standard deviation, correlation co-efficient, graphs, government reports, published books, news paper, websites, and etc conclusions will be proposed by using micro-study method.

Sample Design:

The sample design will be adopted by convenience sampling method for selection of Government Hospital or Aarogya Kendra in Parbhani District. The focus of this research will be on "A Study of Financial Management of Government Health Schemes in Parbhani District." Only related and correlated major respondent will be selected for the research study.

Scope of the Study:

The proposes of study is to confined selected Government Hospital or Aarogya Kendra in Parbhani District only. However attempt will be made to generate the findings wherever situation permits. The purpose of the study is to go in the depth of a A Study of Financial Management of Government Health Schemes in Parbhani District.

The Statistical analysis of the collected data, For the Analysis used SPSS software as well as other Statistical tools i.e. MS Excel, The data presented in Table form, pictorial, graphical form with interpretation.

Limitation of Study:-

The current study will be limited to Government Hospital or Aarogya Kendra in Parbhani District only. Only statistics data will be included from 2015 to 2020.

Period of The Study:

The study covers a period of 05 years from 2015 to 2020.

Chapter Scheme:

The entire study is summarized in following six chapters.

1. Introduction.

2. Research Methodology & Review of Literature.

3. Government of India Health Policy & Schemes.

4. Financial Mangaement of Government Health Schemes in Parbhani District.

5. Data Collection & Interpretation.

6. Conclusion & Suggestion.

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